REMARKS

Claims 1-19 are all the claims pending in the present application. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as allegedly being directed to nonstatutory subject matter. Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 8-15, and 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Kitamura (Domain Name Auto-Registration for Plugged-in Ipv6 Nodes, http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-dnsext-ipv6-name-auto-reg-00.txt, dated 12/02/2002). Claims 3, 4, 7, and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Kitamura in view of Borella (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0229697).[1]

§ 101 Rejections - Claim 19

Applicants believe that claim 19 satisfies 35 U.S.C. § 101.

§ 102(e) Rejections (Kitamura) - Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 8-15, 18, and 19

Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 8-15, 18, and 19 are rejected over Kitamura based on the reasons set forth on pages 3-7 of the Office Action. Applicants traverse these rejections at least based on the following reasons.

A brief description of Kitamura is as follows.

Kitamura is directed to a scheme that makes it possible to register both regular and inverse domain name information of plugged-in IPv6 nodes to DNS servers automatically. Since IPv6 addresses are too long to remember and EUI64-based addresses are too complicated to remember, there are strong requirements to use logical names that are easy to remember instead of IPv6 addresses to specify IPv6 nodes and to register domain name information of plugged-in

---

[1] In the Office Action, the Examiner mistakenly indicates that Borella corresponds to U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0029697, however the correct reference number is 2003/0229697.

IPv6 nodes automatically. In order to meet the requirements, Kitamura proposes to use one of the IPv6 auto-configuration (plug and play) functions. *See Kitamura Abstract.*

With respect to claim 1, Applicants submit that Kitamura does not disclose or suggest at least, "(a) creating a link local address of the host and extracting from the link local address an interface ID that is used to identify the host from other hosts if the created link local address is not in use," and "(b) creating a domain name using the interface ID and name information of the network to which the host belongs and registering the domain name in a domain name server," as recited in claim 1. The Examiner cites Section 4, page 15 and Fig. 3 on page 14 (steps (a) - (g)) of Kitamura as allegedly satisfying the operation (a) above. The cited portion of Kitamura does disclose a procedure for verifying that a link local address is not duplicated on a link, however there is no teaching that a link local address of a host is <u>created</u>. Yet further, there is no teaching of extracting from the created link local address an interface ID that is used to identify the host from other hosts.

The Examiner cites Section 1, page 2, and Section 5, page 16 of Kitamura as allegedly satisfying operation (b) of claim 1. Since Kitamura clearly does not disclose extracting an interface ID, Kitamura does not disclose or suggest creating a domain name using the extracted interface ID <u>and</u> name information of the network to which the host belongs.

Therefore, at least based on the foregoing, Applicants submit that Kitamura does not anticipate claim 1.

Applicants submit that dependent claims 2, 5, 6, and 8-10 are patentable at least by virtue of their indirect or direct dependencies from independent claim 1.

Further, with respect to claim 2, Applicants submit that Kitamura does not disclose or suggest at least, "generating a new domain name if the domain name has already been in the

domain name server and a predetermined second message indicating the presence of the domain name in the domain name server is received," as recited in claim 2. Even if, *arguendo*, the cited portion of Kitamura discloses the preparation of a "domain name," nowhere does Kitamura disclose generating a new domain name if the domain name has already been in the domain name server and a predetermined second message indicating the presence of the domain name in the domain server is received. Therefore, at least based on the foregoing, Applicants submit that Kitamura does not anticipate claim 2.

With respect to dependent claim 5, the Examiner simply cites Section 3.2 and quotes "location of DMS server" to support the rejection of claim 5. However, upon review of the cited section of Kitamura, there is no mention whatsoever of a suffix of the domain name of the network, therefore clearly Kitamura does not disclose or suggest that the name information of the network corresponds to a suffix of the domain name of the network to which the host belongs.

Applicants submit that claim 6 is patentable at least based on its dependency from claim 5. Further, Kitamura does not satisfy the specific features set forth in claim 6.

Yet further, with respect to claim 9, nowhere does the cited portion of Kitamura disclose or suggest that in the creating of the link local address of the host and extracting the interface ID, a lower 64 bits of the created link local address, except for its prefix, is extracted as the interface ID. According to Applicants' understanding, nowhere are these features mentioned anywhere in Kitamura.

With respect to independent claim 11, Applicants submit that Kitamura does not disclose or suggest at least, "a host, which receives name information of a network to which the host belongs, creates a domain name using an interface ID that is used to identify the host from other

hosts and the name information of the network, and outputs the created domain name," at least based on reasons similar to those set forth above with respect to claim 1.

Further, with respect to independent claim 11, nowhere do the cited portions of Kitamura disclose or suggest that an auto registration server transmits the name information of the network to the host.

At least based on the foregoing, Applicants submit that Kitamura does not anticipate claim 11.

Applicants submit that dependent claims 12-15 and 18 are patentable at least by virtue of their indirect or direct dependencies from independent claim 11.

Further, with respect to dependent claim 12, Applicants submit that this claim is patentable at least based on reasons similar to those set forth above with respect to claim 1. Yet further, with respect to claim 12, Applicants submit that claim 12 recites elements which constitute a host, however nowhere does Kitamura disclose components that correspond to the claimed elements, nor does it disclose corresponding components that constitute a "host."

Further, with respect to claim 13, Applicants acknowledge that Kitamura does disclose a link local address, however, Kitamura does not disclose creation of a link local address and certainly does not disclose creating a new link local address if the created link local address is in use.

Applicants submit that dependent claim 14 is patentable at least based on reasons similar to those set forth above with respect to claim 9.

Finally, with respect to claim 19, Applicants submit that this claim is patentable at least based on reasons similar to those set forth above with respect to independent claims 1 and 11.

§ 103(a) Rejections (Kitamura / Borella) - Claims 3, 4, 7, 16, and 17

Claims 3-4, 7, 16, and 17 are rejected based on the reasons set forth on pages 7-8 of the present Office Action.

First, Applicants submit that claims 3, 4, 7, 16, and 17 are patentable at least by virtue of their indirect or direct dependencies from independent claims 1 and 11. Borella does not make up for the deficiencies of Kitamura.

Further, with respect to claim 3, the Examiner believes that Borella satisfies the features of this claim because Borella teaches that a foreign agent (gateway router) receives a solicitation message from a mobile node. In response, Applicants submit that nowhere does Borella disclose or suggest that a created domain name is received through a neighbor solicitation (NS) message.

With respect to claim 17, Applicants submit that this claim is patentable at least based on reasons similar to those set forth above with respect to claim 3. Applicants also submit that the applied references do not disclose or suggest the additional features of claim 17 that were not even addressed by the Examiner.

Yet further, with respect to claims 4, 7, and 16, Applicants submit that even if Borella discloses that a mobile node listens for "advertisement messages," there is no teaching or suggestion in either of the applied references of the claimed contents of the neighbor advertisement messages, as recited in claims 4, 7, and 16. For example, with respect to claim 4, neither of the applied references discloses or suggests at least that the presence of a created domain name is recorded to a neighbor advertisement (NA) message. Applicants submit that claims 7 and 16 are patentable at least based on similar reasons.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the

Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is

kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue

Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any
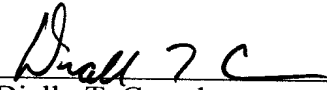
overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

SUGHRUE MION, PLLC
Telephone: (202) 293-7060
Facsimile: (202) 293-7860

WASHINGTON OFFICE
23373
CUSTOMER NUMBER

Diallo T. Crenshaw
Registration No. 52,778

Date: September 19, 2007